David Heard (ed.)

THE TRUCIAL COAST POLITICAL REPORTS 1958-1963
The Slow Progress From Pears to Oil
The Trucial Coast Political Reports are a unique record of events, commented on by a small group of British men living in Sharjah and Dubai. This was in the years leading up to the commencement of oil exports from the desert of Abu Dhabi.

These reports regularly meet to discuss and negotiate with the rulers of the Trucial States - sometimes in a state of mutual incomprehension - the conditions under which the Company (Petroleum Development Trucial Coast or PDTC) would operate in their various territories. Boundaries and frontiers marked out in the desert were as much a novelty to the Bedouin as the notions of royalties and depreciation were to the rulers. Men such as Bird, Cordia and Henderson learned to understand, to some extent, the language and ways of the people of the Trucial Coast in turn had to contend with the ways of the legal, financial and business executives in London who tended to see affairs very differently.

It is thanks to these Company Representatives living on the Trucial Coast that the bulk of the Diaries was saved. It is due to the efforts of the London executives that much other material was lost in the name of economy of storage space.

These reports record important events as well as the writer’s observations. The editor has included some additional material from the PDTC company files to present a more complete account.

Volume includes 31 photographs and 1 map.

Pierre Loti

THE WAY TO ISFAHAN AND PASSING THROUGH MUSCAT
An Account of a Trip to Persia and Oman in 1900
Translated and annotated by G. Rex Smith with Jonathan M. G. Smith

From 17 April, 1900, to 6 June of that year, Pierre Loti traveled in a private capacity from Bushire on the Persian Gulf, northwards through Shushtar, Isfahan and Tehran, before returning via Persepolis, Isfahan and Teheran. The personal day-by-day account of his journey, the hardships of the mountainous terrain and the empty desert. Loti excels in his descriptions of the world around him: the sky, the mountains, the fertile plains, the deserted desert. His descriptions of the people he meets, their dress and manners are remarkable. Loti had come from India and his way to the Gulf, he stopped off at Muscat and his account of this brief visit was published as ‘En passant à Mascate’ (Passing through Muscat). This is the first English translation of both texts.

Pierre Loti (1850-1923) was born Louis-Marie-Julien Vasou into a Protestant family in Rochefort in Saintonge, South-West France (now Charente Maritime). He was an officer of the French Navy and a prolific author of considerable note in 19th-early 20th century France, publishing many novels and numerous accounts of his travels around the world. He was a member of the French Academy. Apart from his literary talents, Loti was a pioneer photographer and this translation of his journey to Persia in 1900 is greatly enhanced by the reproduction of some of the photographs he took at the time.

Volume includes 24 historic photos taken by Pierre Loti and 1 map.

Averil Cameron and Lawrence I. Conrad (eds.)

THE BYZANTINE AND EARLY ISLAMIC NEAR EAST
VOLUME 1: PROBLEMS IN THE LITERARY SOURCE MATERIAL
This volume focuses on the problems researchers face when using (Byzantine) Greek, Syriac and Arabic sources together for the reconstruction of Near Eastern History from 400-c. 800.

Contribution to the volume set the stage for a critical re-reading and revisitation of selected sources in various cultural and literary traditions. The volume thus brings together neighbouring disciplines in ways that shed new light on this vitally important time in history.

1. Michael Whitby, Greek Historical Writing after Procopius: Variety and Vitality
2. Averil Cameron, New Themes and Styles in Greek Literature: Seventh-Eighth Centuries
6. Wadad Al-Qāḍī, Early Islamic State Letters: The Question of Authenticity
7. Stefan Leder, The Literary Use of the Khabar: A Basic Form of Historical Writing
9. Alastair Northedge, Archaeology and New Urban Settlement in Early Islamic Syria and Iraq
10. Mikhail B. Piotrovsky, Late Ancient and Early Mediaeval Yemen: Settlement Traditions and Innovations
11. George T. Scanlon, Al-Fustāt: The Riddle of the Earliest Settlement
14. Geoffrey King, Settlement in Western and Central Transjordania, c. 550 – c. 750

“...the need for such a project as this has been felt by students... concerned with the birth of the new faith and the evolution of Islamic society.” (C. Edmund Bosworth)

Geoffrey King and Averil Cameron (eds.)

THE BYZANTINE AND EARLY ISLAMIC NEAR EAST
VOLUME 2: LAND USE AND SETTLEMENT PATTERNS
This volume revisits archaeological evidence from Syria, Palestine, the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq and Egypt to describe a variety of land-use and development patterns and the development of a particular type of settlement across the Near East.

2. Henry Jones Macadam, Settlements and Settlement Patterns in Northern and Central Transjordania, c. 550 – c. 750
3. Yoram Traifler and Gideon Foerster, From Syriopolis to Ba’ath: Challenging Concepts of Urbanism
7. George T. Scanlon, Al-Fustāt: The Riddle of the Earliest Settlement
8. G. R. D. King, Settlement in Western and Central Arabia and the Gulf in the Sixth-Eighth Centuries A.D.
9. Mikhail B. Piotrovsky, Late Ancient and Early Medieval Yemen: Settlement Traditions and Innovations
10. Michael G. Monkoy, Land Use and Settlement Patterns in Late Sassanian and Early Islamic Iraq
11. Alastair Northedge, Archaeology and New Urban Settlement in Early Islamic Syria and Iraq

“This volume presents a much needed addition to the history of the transit from Byzantine to Islamic administration and a welcome survey of recent archaeology of an understudied period.” (Gladyr Fazt-Murphy)
Averil Cameron (ed.)

THE BYZANTINE AND EARLY ISLAMIC NEAR EAST

VOLUME 3: STATES, RESOURCES AND ARMY

A comparative analysis of Byzantine, Sassanian and Muslim armies and their impact on state resources. Contributions discuss the organization and financing of the army in the late Roman state, the transformations and continuities of the late Sassanid state, and authority and armies in the early Muslim state. Thus, the volume brings together perspectives from neighbouring fields, presents military issues in an intercultural manner and assembles important pieces of knowledge in a comprehensive manner.

1. Jean-Michel Carré, L’Etat à la recherche de nouveaux modes de financement des armées (Roman Byzance, N. & V. siècles)
2. Michael Whitby, Recruitment in Roman Armies from Justinian to Heraclius (ca. 565-615)
3. David Isaac, The Army in the Late Roman East: the Persian Wars and the Defence of the Byzantine Provinces
4. James Howard-Johnston, The Two Great Powers in Late Antiquity: a Comparison
5. Zeev Rubin, The Reforms of Khusro Anushirwan
6. Ella Landau-Tasorlon, Features of the Pre-Conquest Muslim Armies in the Time of Muhammad
7. Fred McGraw Donner, Centralized Authority and Military Autonomy in the Early Islamic Conquests
10. Ralph-Johannes Lilie, Zum Einfluß der arabischen Expansion auf die byzantinische Militärorganisation

“Interdisciplinary enterprises such as [this] volume ... are to be applauded for getting us down to earth.” (Patricia Crone)

John Haldon and Lawrence I. Conrad (eds.)

THE BYZANTINE AND EARLY ISLAMIC NEAR EAST

VOLUME 4: ELITES OLD AND NEW

A collection of critical analyses of the structure, historical development, and composition of the elite strata of late Roman, Byzantine, and early Islamic societies in the eastern Mediterranean basin. Culture change, economic foundations, political roles and function, social composition, and background of origins and new elite are themes of the contributions by scholars who deal with the fate of the late Roman elite and its successors.

H. Kennedy, Elite Incomes in the Early Islamic State
1. William Lancaster and Fidelity Lancaster, Concepts of Leadership in Bedouin Society
2. Leslie Brubaker, Elites and Patronage in Byzantium: the Evidence from Hagos Demetrios at Thessalonike
3. Averil Cameron, Democratization Revisited: Culture and Late Antique and Early Byzantine Elites
4. Nadia El Cheikh, Byzantine Leaders in Arabic-Muslim Texts
5. Elizabeth Jeffrey, Notes Towards a Discussion of the Depiction of the Umayyads in Byzantine Literature
6. Claudia Rapp, Bishops in Late Antiquity: a New Social and Urban Elite?
7. John Haldon, The Fate of the Late Roman Senatorial Elite: Extinction or Transformation
8. Zeev Rubin, Nobility, Monarchy, and Legitimation under the Later Sasanians
9. Michael G. Morony, Social Elites in Iraq and Iran After the Conquest

...the articles collected in this volume ... are without exception of a very high calibre and make a very useful contribution to our understanding of the elites of this fascinating epoch.” (Robert Hoyland)

Robert Schick

THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES OF PALESTINE FROM BYZANTINE TO ISLAMIC RULE

AN HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDY

An assessment of the nature and social continuity of Christian communities in Palestine from 602-813. By synthesizing literary and archaeological evidence, it provides a detailed discussion of disparate historical and archaeological data.

In the first part, the Sassanid, Byzantine and early Islamic invasions of southern Syria and the changing of government policies towards Christians are discussed. Topical studies about church use, conversion and iconoclasm, are also included.

The second part offers a useful alphabetical list of more than 500 sites that document Christian and Muslim presence and settlement in the area.

"... the book does a great service to those interested in the area and its Christian population..." (John Haldon)

Martin Hinds; ed. by Jere Bacharach, Lawrence I. Conrad, and Patricia Crone

STUDIES IN EARLY ISLAMIC HISTORY

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY G. R. HAWTHAW

Collection of all of Martin Hinds' (1941-1988) full-length articles which appeared in journals as well as one of his articles for the Encyclopaedia of Islam, 2nd Edition. Most of the articles have to do with the early period of Islamic history, while a few others deal with the early "Abbild al-caliphate.

The volume is especially important in light of the fact that all of the articles were revised by the editors based on Hinds' own corrected copies.

1. Kifān Political Alignments and Their Background in the Mid-Seventh Century A.D.
2. The Murder of the Caliph ‘Uthmān
3. The Sīfīr Arbitration Agreement
4. The Banners and Battle Cries of the Arabs at Sīfīr (A.D. 657)
5. Saff ibn ‘Umar’s Sources on Arabia
6. A Letter from the Governor of Egypt Concerning Egyptian-Nubian Relations in 141/758
7. Majdāt and Ṣara in Early Islamic Scholarship
8. The First Arab Conquests in Rihm
9. Ḥamīna

"Hinds' articles are essential reading for any specialist in early Islamic history.” (Michael Batalin)

List of Titles

JUNE 2021
Elizabeth Savage

**A GATEWAY TO HELL, A GATEWAY TO PARADISE**

The North African Response to the Arab Conquest

A book is a study of the early history of the Ibadism in North Africa, a "moderate" movement among the Kharis, which from its base in Baliq gradually spread among the Berbers of the Maghrib in the 750s. The Berbers found in this new religious allegiance an attractive ideology with which to rebel against the central Caliphate. An Ibadite insurrection, headed by the Rustamids dynasty, was founded in Baitar in 765 and lasted until 969/970, when it fell to the Fatimids.

The book is divided into seven chapters, an introduction and a conclusion. After a brief introduction to the Ibadism and a survey of the Ibadite sources, the successive chapters examine the nature and ideological underpinnings of the Ibadite movement and its consolidation in North Africa, the economic bases of the Ibadite policy, some evidence of Christian support for (even influence on) the Ibadism, the tribal alliances of the Ibadis, and finally, the course of Ibadism after the fall of the Rustamids in 969/970.

**Series:** SLAEI - Studies in Late Antiquity and Early Islam
# 7

Suliman Bashear

**ARABS AND OTHERS IN EARLY ISLAM**

This work investigates available early Arabic hadith and exegetical literature in order to determine the great complexity of how Arabs, Muslims and Arab-Muslims defined themselves and others in the early centuries of Islam.

In particular, it focuses on the relationship between definitions of "Arabness" and "Otherness" with Islamic ascriptions of believers and non-believers and endeavors to trace the changing of these views over time. Moreover, this an in-depth analysis of a series of hadiths and traditions that discusses when, where, why, and by whom traditions were circulated during the 8th and 9th centuries.

I. Bedouins and Non-Arabs
II. The Impact of the Arab Polity in Retrospect
III. The Great Fusion
IV. Ambivalent Attitudes
V. Apocalyptic Insecurities
VI. Summary Discussion and Concluding Notes

**Series:** SLAEI - Studies in Late Antiquity and Early Islam
# 8

Milka Levy-Rubin

**THE CONTINUATIO OF THE SAMARITAN CHRONICLE OF ABU L-FATH AL-SAMIRI AL-DINFI**

Including an Annotated Translation

A complete facsimile edition of the previously unedited Samaritan sequel to the Kitab al-Ta’rikh by Abu l-Fath al-Samiri al-Dinfi (ca. 1355). The edition of this chronicle photographically reproduces Paris BN Ms. Samaritain 10 (pp. 203-264), which, written in Middle Arabic, seems easily readable but poses a plethora of editorial problems.

The author entitled the work a Continuatio, and translated it into English with full editorial and explanatory annotation. The work describes the local history of the Samaritan people in Palestine up to the 10th century and contains valuable information about major political events presented according to caliphates up to al-Radi (d. 934).

"Il appert que la Continuatio est une source historique importante" (Claude Gilliot)

**Series:** SLAEI - Studies in Late Antiquity and Early Islam
# 10

Josef Horovitz, edited by Lawrence I. Conrad

**THE EARLIEST BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PROPHET AND THEIR AUTHORS**

Josef Horovitz (1874-1931) wrote this classic monograph a century ago in two parts in German. The editor added footnotes, corrections and the preface, and it is now a book in its own right.

The translation was prepared by Marmaduke Pickthall (d. 1936). Lawrence I. Conrad, who re-edited the book also presents a slightly corrected textual version, expanding and updating the notes and bibliography and adding a new introduction dealing with Horovitz’s and other orientalists’ work on early Islam in the early 20th century.

Horovitz deals with thirteen early scholars who transmitted traditions or compiled sīra or maghāzī works, such as Urwa b. al-Zubayr (d. ca. 713), Ibn Isḥāq (d. 767) and al-Wāqidī (d. 823).

1. Maḥāfīz Authorities among the Tabī‘iyyūn
2. The Early Medina
3. The Students of al-Zuhri
4. Maḥāfīz under the Early Aḥlā集合

**Series:** SLAEI - Studies in Late Antiquity and Early Islam
# 11
James E. Lindsay (ed.)

IBN 'ASÄKIR AND EARLY ISLAMIC HISTORY

Ibn 'Asâkir's massive Târikh madhat Dimashq (TMD) is a veritable gold mine of information for our understanding of the first five and one-half centuries of Islamic history. This book offers important insights on the mechanics of Arabic historiography, in particular on biographical sources from the Middle period. Moreover, two contributions show that Ibn 'Asâkir pursued a political and sectarian agenda within his TMD.

1. James E. Lindsay, Ibn 'Asâkir: His Târikh madhat Dimashq and its Usefulness for Understanding Early Islamic History
2. Sulaiman A. Mourad, Jesus According to Ibn 'Asâkir
4. Marianne Engle Cameron, Sayf al-Îsm: The Transmission of Sayf ibn 'Umār al-Tamāri in TMD
5. Steven C. Judd, Ibn 'Asâkir's Sources for the Late Umayyad Period

Appendices: Publication History of TMD; Studies Addressing TMD; Major Lacunae in TMD; Pre-Islamic Sacred Biographies in TMD; Muhammad, the Râshîdun, and the Lâhijâd Caliphs in TMD.

"... this book ... deserves to become the first that teachers introduce to students." (Richard Bullet)

David Cook

STUDIES IN MUSLIM APOCALYPTIC

A detailed study on the nature of Muslim apocalyptic material in Islam, both Sunnî and Shi'î. Taking a transcultural perspective by also discussing Christian and Jewish apocalyptic traditions, it offers in eight chapters and three appendices a typology of apocalypses and many new insights into the matter.

For instance, historical apocalypses as well as apocalyptic figures, like the Dâjâl, the Sûfîyânî and the Mahdî are discussed. Moreover, apocalyptic hadith literature, in particular Nâjîyâ b. Hamânî's (d. 844) Khatîb 'al-Syârî, and apocalyptic material in tawâfi' works are presented. The author argues for a comprehensive understanding of this important feature of the Islamic religious tradition.

"... a reference tool and a starting point for students in their study of early Islam." (Sajjad Rizvi)

Robert G. Hoyland (ed.)

THE LATE ANTIQUE WORLD OF EARLY ISLAM

MUSLIMS AMONG CHRISTIANS AND JEWISHS IN THE EAST MEDITERRANEAN

This book offers a number of innovative studies on the three main communities of the East Mediterranean lands—Muslims, Jews and Christians—in the aftermath of the seventh-century Arab conquests. It focuses principally on how the Christian majority were affected by and adapted to their loss of political power in such arenas as language use, identity construction, church building, pilgrimage, and the role of women. Attention is also paid to how the Muslim community defined itself, administered justice, and regulated relations with non-Muslims.

This work will be important for anyone interested in the ways in which the cultures and traditions of the late antique Mediterranean world were transformed in the course of the seventh to tenth centuries by the establishment of the new Muslim political elite and the gradual emergence of an Islamic Empire.
Jens Scheiner and Damien Janos (eds.)

THE PLACE TO GO
CONTEXTS OF LEARNING IN BAGHDAD, 750-1000 C.E.

This work focuses on the intellectual and educational history of Baghdad in the early *Abbāsid and Būyid periods (8th-10th centuries). It covers a wide range of disciplines taught in the metropolis before the institutionalization of the madrasa system.

Among these fields of knowledge are Arabic poetry and literature, the transmission of prophetic reports, Arabic historiography and astro-nomical-astrological teaching. Christian learning in the city is highlighted by two contributions, while two more papers focus on Jewish practices of knowledge production.

The volume seeks to promote a better understanding of Baghdad's multi-cultural circles of learning, the transmission of knowledge, and common patterns of patronage during this period.


Averil Cameron, Lawrence I. Conrad, John Haldon, Geoffrey King (eds.)

THE BYZANTINE AND EARLY ISLAMIC NEAR EAST
SET OF 4 VOLUMES
Volume 1: Problems in the Literary Source Material
Volume 2: Land Use and Settlement Patterns
Volume 3: States, Resources and Armies
Volume 4: Elites, Old and New

A collection of critical analyses of the structure, historical development, and composition of the elite strata of late Roman, Byzantine, and early Islamic societies in the eastern Mediterranean Basin.

Sinem Cengiz

TURKISH-SAUDI RELATIONS
COOPERATION AND COMPETITION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Are the Middle East’s two heavyweights, Turkey and Saudi Arabia, friends or foes? What are the main drivers behind their rivalry or cooperation? The nature of their relationship has region-wide repercussions, affecting the calculations of both regional and global actors.

This book is the first to offer a comprehensive and nuanced examination of the main drivers in the complex relationship between Turkey and Saudi Arabia, focusing on the role of domestic, regional and international dynamics.

Three decades are examined: the 1990s, the 2000s and the 2010s. Thus a review of the recent history of the relationship outlining the background dynamics goes on to identify the key turning points in the post-2011 Middle East, in which the two states have frequently found themselves on a collision course due to their widely differing domestic, regional and international agendas.

N. Janardhan (ed.)

THE ARAB GULF’S PIVOT TO ASIA
From Transactional to Strategic Partnerships

Over the last two decades the relations between the countries of the Gulf and Asia have expanded beyond the economic domain to include political and even security arrangements. While oil and non-oil trade are still the fulcrum of their association, ‘strategic’ partnerships are fast becoming the norm.

The contributors of this book argue that, along with economic diversification, the Gulf countries have also diversified their foreign policies, especially with China, India, Japan and South Korea, among others. Together with Russia, this could eventually alter the current US-centric security paradigm.

This opens up the prospect for a ‘collective’ security architecture in the Gulf, which is key to regional and global stability.
Noel Brehony and Clive Jones, Editors

BRITAIN’S DEPARTURE FROM ADEN AND SOUTH ARABIA
Without Glory but Without Disaster

Britain’s hasty departure from Aden and South Arabia after 128 years has often been presented as a humiliation at best and a disaster at worst. London’s hopes of handing power and sovereignty over to a friendly federal regime collapsed in the face of a nationalist uprising backed that enjoyed the support of Egypt.

Five decades after the final British troops left Aden, academic experts and former British officials directly involved in the events that unfolded critically reflect on British withdrawal from South Arabia, the post-colonial problems in South Yemen that still resonate today, and how the United Kingdom learnt from its experience in stabilising Oman while overseeing the formation of the United Arab Emirates.

Degang Sun with Dandan Zhang

DIPLOMACY OF QUASI-ALLIANCES IN THE MIDDLE EAST
Translated from the Chinese by Jinan Wang
With a Foreword by Tim Niblock

Quasi-alliance refers to the ideation, mechanism and behavior of policy-makers to carry out security cooperation through informal political and security arrangements. As a “gray zone” between alliance and neutrality, quasi-alliance is a hidden national security statecraft.

Based on declassified archives and secondary sources, this book probes the theory and practice of quasi-alliances in the Middle East. Four cases are chosen to test the hypotheses of quasi-alliance: - the Anglo-French-Israeli quasi-alliance during the Suez Canal War of 1956 - the US-Saudi quasi-alliance during the Johnson administration - the Soviet-Egyptian quasi-alliance during the Sadat administration, and - the Iran-Syria quasi-alliance since 1979.

"This book... comes from the experience of deepening the understanding of international relations in the Middle East but also developing a distinctive Chinese approach to the study of international relations in general." (From the foreword by Tim Niblock)

David Heard (ed.)

THE TRUCIAL COAST DIARIES (1948-1957)
On the Way from Pearls to Oil in the Trucial States of the Gulf

The Trucial Coast Diaries are the secret reports written in Dubai by the Representatives of the London based group of oil companies, the Iraq Petroleum Company, known on the Trucial Coast as Petroleum Development (Trucial Coast), PD(TC).

These men, the authors, were in a unique position to observe the social, economic and political environment of the people then living in the present day United Arab Emirates, before oil revenues led to a dramatic transformation from a time ago ‘on the Coast’.

This publication benefits from the unique experience by the editor gained after living well over half a century in the Emirates and enjoying the confidence of so many of the people.

Volume includes 25 photographs and 1 map.

J. B. Kelly, edited by S. B. Kelly

DESSERT DISPUTE: THE DIPLOMACY OF BOUNDARY-MAKING IN SOUTH-EASTERN ARABIA - Vol. 3

This is the third and final volume of a previously unpublished study by the foremost authority on the subject. The book is based on thorough research in the relevant archives and direct experience of the dispute.

As such it will be the standard reference work on this question for all who have an interest in the Gulf Arab states, their territorial origins and its effects on their increasing role in regional and world affairs.

The struggle to delimitate the boundaries of south-eastern Arabia can claim to be one of the longest running diplomatic disputes of the twentieth century, which has echoes to this day.

Volume 3 includes 15 maps.
Islamic Studies
Series:
Islamic Studies

Mustafa Shah (ed.)

ISLAMIC THEOLOGICAL DISCOURSES AND THE LEGACY OF KALAM. GESTATION, MOVEMENTS AND CONTROVERSIES (3 VOLUME SET) – Critical Surveys in Islamic Studies –

With a concern for context and history, this major reference work presents key academic contributions devoted to the study of early, classical and pre-modern Islamic theological thought. The aim is to provide a balanced survey of the research discourses which have shaped study of the rich legacy of Islamic theology and Kitāb al-Insān. Divided into three volumes and comprising 39 articles, the collection includes an introduction which provides not only an assessment of key discussions and debates in the study of Islamic theology, but also examines significant developments in the field.

Volume 1: Islamic Theology in Context – Gestation and Synthesis
Volume 2: Kalam – Approaches and Developments
Volume 3: Kalam – Encounters and Discourses

Sadik J. Al-Azm

OCIDENTALISM, CONSPIRACY AND TABOO
Collected Essays on Islam and Politics Vol. 4
Sadik J. Al-Azm was one of the foremost Arab public intellectuals, who offered innovative, often controversial challenges to conventional narratives on Islam and the West. Secularism, Orientalism, and the Israel-Palestine issue.

This fourth collection of his essays includes:
- In Revolt (2014)
- Experience or 'Regime of Truth'? About Translation, Arabic and the Postmodern (2014)
- Orientalism of the Worst Kind (2015)
- The Shi'a from a Secular Perspective (2015)
- What's in a Name: Middle East or West Asia? (2016)

Sadik J. Al-Azm

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE MEANING OF ISLAM. COLLECTED ESSAYS ON ISLAM AND POLITICS. (4 VOLS SET)
Sadik Jalal Al-Azm was an internationally respected scholar and political commentator who offered innovative, often controversial challenges to conventional narratives on Islam and the West, secularism, Orientalism, and the Israel-Palestine issue.

This 4 volume set includes the fourth and final volume of essays on Islam and politics written by the author, a foreword by the publisher and a table of contents of all four volumes.
Abdulrahman Alebrahim

**KUWAIT’S POLITICS BEFORE INDEPENDENCE: THE ROLE OF THE BALANCING POWERS**

This book re-examines the historiography of constitutional development in Kuwait. It argues that existing scholarship on the subject has several shortcomings due to the lack of consideration given to the role played by some important social forces in the Kuwaiti political scene.

- Most historians working on Kuwait’s modern politics have focussed on two forces: the ruling family and the merchants. Although these two actors have undeniably been the most influential, other segments of society, such as the labour force, the villagers, the intelligentsia and the religious scholars, should not be overlooked. These forces have had a decisive impact with varying levels of influence across time, on the balance of power in Kuwait.

- This book generates new insights by considering the role of these balancing forces in influencing the struggle between the sheikhs and the merchants over the nature of the political system in Kuwait between 1921 and 1962.

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Asma Hilali, S. R. Burge (eds.)

**THE MAKING OF RELIGIOUS TEXTS IN ISLAM: THE FRAGMENT AND THE WHOLE**

This volume offers an interdisciplinary study of the modalities, actors, technicalities and consequences of the evolving of religious texts within the perspective of the fragment versus the whole.

- The focus is on fragmentary texts from Islamic religious sources, and includes contributions on Qur'anic manuscripts, early graffiti, the formation of the Qur'anic canon, the Hadith literature, and Old Babylonian extispicy texts.

- Three main topics are addressed:
  - the text and its materiality;
  - the structure of the text and the dynamic relationship between the fragment and the whole;
  - and methods of shaping and reshaping traditions.

- The hermeneutical experience of the fragment versus the whole is explored in depth throughout, and the consequences addressed for the history of the religious text, its composition, its reception and its interpretation.

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David Heard

**OIL MEN, TERRITORIAL AMBITIONS AND POLITICAL AGENTS. FROM PEARLS TO OIL IN THE TRUCIAL STATES OF THE GULF (2 Volumes)**

“Oil Men” represents a unique resource for the student of the challenges, both physical and political, of oil prospecting in a region with no infrastructure and no formal boundaries between local power bases. The book charts the slow and unexpected transformation of the emirates from poverty to undreamed-of wealth.

- Detailed coverage with extensive access to primary sources describes the frequently tortuous negotiations between oil companies, sheikhs and regional political agents, all of whom sought to protect their different vested interests.

- The author has had full access to company records which are quoted throughout, including progress reports, minutes of meetings, telegrams and other primary sources, which are collected in full in Vol. 2.

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Abdel-Hakim Ourghi

**REFORM OF ISLAM**

**FORTY THESSES FOR AN ISLAMIC ETHICS IN THE 21ST CENTURY**

Translated from the German by George Stergios

Abdel-Hakim Ourghi’s Reform of Islam is an open indictment of prevailing conservative Islam which insists on the absolute subjugation of the body and mind of all Muslims.

- The author seeks a humanist understanding of Islam and aims to interpret Islam in today’s terms. He argues against the historical alienation and transfiguration that still shape the collective consciousness of Muslims in the 21st century.

- Using critical analysis and logic, the author aims to reveal the true core of Islam.

- Ourghi’s 40 Theses include:
  - The freedom of the individual to interpret the Qur’an
  - Islam does not claim to possess the absolute truth
  - Only a reformed and open Islam is a religion of peace
  - The Qur’an as the basis of a contemporary humanist ethics
Nadia Duvall

**ISLAMIST OCCIDENTALISM: SAYYID QUTB AND THE WESTERN OTHER**

Sayyid Qutb (1906-1966) was the most important radical Islamist ideologue in modern times. This groundbreaking new study analyses Qutb’s thinking from his early years in Cairo to the radical Islamist stance he adopted towards the end of his life.

“Essentialist views are not the preserve of Orientalists in the Saxon sense. They are the bottom line of all brands of contempt for or hatred of the Other, when the latter is a collective identity, one side’s essentialist rejection prompting the other side’s counter-rejection. There is no better illustration of this than Qutb, the freethinking martyr of Jihadism, whose complex attitudes towards the Western Other is clearly examined in this fascinating book.”

(Professor Gilbert Achcar, SOAS, University of London)

Carool Kersten (ed.)

**THE FATWA AS AN ISLAMIC LEGAL INSTRUMENT: CONCEPT, HISTORICAL ROLE, CONTEMPORARY RELEVANCE (3 VOLS)**

One of the most misunderstood aspects of Islamic legal practice and thought is the role and position of fatwas or legal opinions. This three-volume reference work offers a comprehensive overview of and detailed insights into:

- the concept of the fatwa as a vehicle of legal opinion-making in Islam
- its historical role in different parts of the Muslim world
- and contemporary debates reflecting both the fatwa’s enduring relevance and its ongoing contestation among Muslims today.

Mahshid Turner

**THE MUSLIM THEOLOGY OF HUZN: SORROW UNRAVELLED**

The subject of sorrow (huzn) and how it should be treated is a subject as old as mankind itself. Considered for the most part as something negative, which should be somehow avoided or remedied completely, the real meaning and purpose of its existence have never been explained satisfactorily.

The Quran, however, claims that nothing is created purposelessly, which implies that sorrow also has its uses. With the aim of unravelling the mystery of its existence, this ground-breaking study aims to tell the story of sorrow in the Quran from a Muslim scholarly perspective, with particular emphasis on the theology of Beduzazzaman Said Nuni.

Seyfeddin Kara

**IN SEARCH OF ALI IBN ABI TALIB’S CODEX: HISTORY AND TRADITIONS OF THE EARLIEST COPY OF THE QUR’AN.**

With a Foreword by James Piscatori

The history of the text of the Qur’an has been a longstanding subject of interest within the field of Islamic Studies, but the debate has so far been focused on the Sunni traditions about the codices of Caliph Abi Bakr and Uthman b. Affan. Little to no attention has been given to the traditions on Abi Talib’s collection of the Qur’an.

This book examines both Sunnis and Shi’i traditions on the issue, aiming to date them back to the earliest possible date and, if possible, verify their authenticity.

To achieve this, the traditions are examined using Harald Motzki’s isharā-māshā method, which is recognised as an efficient tool in dating the early Islamic traditions and involves analysis of both main (text) and mašā (chain of transmission) with an emphasis on finding a correlation between the two.

“Kara’s application of both textual and Shi’i sources is innovative as well as constructive. Respectful of others’ contributions, he nonetheless subverts conventional sceptical and starkly sectarianised approaches to Qur’anic textual history,” says the foreword by James Piscator.
Imène Ajala

EUROPEAN MUSLIMS AND THEIR FOREIGN POLICY INTERESTS: IDENTITIES AND LOYALTIES

In a global context marked by terrorist threats, Muslim communities in the West have come under increasing scrutiny. Sensitive questions on identity arise with regard to their foreign policy interests and their loyalties.

Topics covered include:
- Relations between European Muslims and international issues
- Political opportunity structures
- Organization and institutionalization of Islam
- Diaspora and transnational dimensions
- The securitization of Islam
- Foreign policy and loyalty

This book investigates the foreign policy interests and political mobilization of Muslims in Europe, specifically in France and Great Britain, contributing to shed light on these difficult questions.

Nikolay Kozhanov

IRAN’S STRATEGIC THINKING: THE EVOLUTION OF IRAN’S FOREIGN POLICY, 1979-2018

What are the ideological motives behind Iran’s foreign policy? This new study examines Tehran’s twin desires to protect national interests and to project real power.

Factors determining Iran’s foreign policy include:
- Potential economic leader of the Middle East region
- Key player in the oil and gas market
- Centre of resistance against global Western domination
- Israel and Iraqi policy
- Syria as the bridge to Lebanon and Palestine

There is a strong focus on primary sources, as well as interviews with EU, Russian and Middle East experts, supported by field trips to Iran, Turkey and GCC countries. Political, economic, religious and cultural aspects of Iran’s influence abroad are covered. The final chapter covers most recent events and implications of Trump’s rejection of the JCPOA.

Yesenn El-Radhi

ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION IN THE GULF STATES: PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND NON-OIL ECONOMIC GROWTH IN BAHRAIN, OMAN AND QATAR

A long-standing economic policy goal of the oil-dependent states of the Gulf Cooperation Council is to increase economic diversification. Over the last decades, GCC governments fostered the development of non-oil economies through large-scale public investments in the hands of human and physical capital.

This book takes a new look at economic diversification efforts by examining the impact of different public expenditure categories (capital, education, health) on non-oil GDP and labour productivity developments in the three GCC countries Bahrain, Oman and Qatar since the 1970s. Building both on an econometric analysis and detailed country studies, this book analyzes not only whether public expenditure has been an important driver of overall non-oil economic growth, but also how public expenditure has impacted different potential sources of non-oil economic growth such as economy-wide investment or productivity levels. By elaborating the channels through which public expenditure tends to impact non-oil economic growth, Bahrain, Oman and Qatar, this book contributes to the academic and public debate about the effectiveness of ongoing diversification strategies in the GCC countries.

Tim Niblock with Talmiz Ahmad and Degang Sun (eds.)

THE GULF STATES, ASIA AND THE INDIAN OCEAN: ENSURING THE SECURITY OF THE SEA LANES

Among the many strategic and economic issues facing the Gulf in the coming years, those relating to the Indian Ocean are set to be among the most challenging. In the re-ordering of global economic and political power which is currently underway, the Indian Ocean constitutes a key arena for regional and global competition and rivalry.

With the leading Asian powers playing a more pro-active role in the region, sometimes with conflicting ambitions, and the United States intent on maintaining its established maritime hegemony there, the potential dangers for the Gulf states are considerable. Gulf economic interests and perhaps regime stability would be severely affected by conflict.

This book contends that the Gulf states need to play an active part in the promotion of Indian Ocean stability and security, working with other Indian Ocean states to develop institutional structures and practices which encourage cooperation and provide avenues for conflict resolution. They have everything to gain from such a strategy.
Chihat Battaloğu

**POLITICAL REFORMS IN QATAR: FROM AUTHORITARIANISM TO POLITICAL GREY ZONE**

In the past decade, Qatar has emerged as one of the world’s most proactive mediators in the international arena. It has also experienced a number of domestic changes to its economic infrastructure, welfare system and political system, along with material improvement in its citizens' standard of living. Nonetheless, despite such radical and rapid advances, political reform in Qatar has proved to be relatively tentative. Five elements are discussed as the reason why the political reform process in Qatar has stagnated in the political “Grey Zone”: (1) Absolute power of the ruler over the political institutions, (2) Tribal social structure in Qatar, (3) Rentier style social contract, (4) Lack of public demand for reforms and politically apathetic society, and (5) New regional and international atmosphere, emerging after Arab Spring.

Marc Owen Jones, Ross Porter and Marc Valeri (eds.)

**GULFIZATION OF THE ARAB WORLD – Exeter Critical Gulf Series**

From projecting ideology and influence, to maintaining a notion of Gulfness through the selective exclusion or inclusion of certain beliefs, cultures and people, the notion of Gulfization is increasingly pertinent as Gulf countries occupy a greater political and economic role in wider Middle East politics.

This volume discusses the notion of Gulfization, and examines how thoughts, ideologies, way of life and practices are transmitted, changed, and transduced inside and outside the Gulf. From historical perspectives such as the impact of the 1952 Egyptian Revolution in Yemen, to studies on the contemporary projection of Salafism or hyper-nationalism in the Gulf monarchies, this book explores, contents, and critiques the transnational and regional conditions that are contributing to the emergence of new Gulf ideology.

This is the first volume of the new Exeter Critical Gulf Series and is based on the 28th Gulf Conference held at the University of Exeter in 2016.

Rasmus Gjedssø Bertelsen, Neema Noori, Jean-Marc Rickli (eds.)

**STRATEGIES OF KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER FOR ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION IN THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF**

Diversification is the principal economic objective for the Gulf States. The steep and sustained fall in oil prices over the last few years has added to the collective urgency to seek new sources of revenue. As such, the overarching theme of regional economic summits in recent years has focused on the question, “how do we transition to a knowledge-based economy?”

This is the central question taken up by the contributors to this volume. A growing body of literature has begun to address how state policy in conjunction with universities, think tanks, and businesses can create the groundwork to support knowledge-intensive industries. But, so far, comparatively little work has been done on the potential of this matrix of policies to succeed in the current political and economic context of the GCC.

This volume assesses current policies designed to engender knowledge-based economies in the region and analyzes how a diverse array of actors, including government agencies, national and transnational businesses, universities, and individuals coordinate and mediate the transmission of knowledge to support knowledge-intensive industries.

Muhammad Shahrour

**ISLAM AND HUMANITY: CONSEQUENCES OF A CONTEMPORARY READING**

First Authorized English Translation of Al-Islam wa-l-Insan by George Stergios.

With a Foreword by Dale F. Eickelman

**EXPLAIN THE QUR'AN BY THE QUR'AN**

Shahrour’s reading of the Qur’an is “modern” in that he directly engages the reader. He argues that we must act as if “the Prophet just died and informed us of this book” and interpret his message anew.

The reader must actively interpret the meaning of the Qur’an. The Prophet Muhammad conveyed the last of God’s revelations; now, writes Shahrour, humankind is on its own to perfect itself and adapt to modern conditions.

His first book as an Islamic thinker “Al-Islam wa-l-Insan” was an instant bestseller and one of the most discussed books revelations; now, writes Shahrour, humankind is on its own to perfect itself and adapt to modern conditions.

“Islam and Humanity” won the 2017 Sheikh Zayed Book Award in the category “Contribution to the Development of Nations,” an indication of its continuing relevance to contemporary issues.

(From the foreword by Dale F. Eickelman)
ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION THROUGH REGIONAL COLLABORATION

The Arab states of the Gulf, currently heavily reliant on oil and gas exports, have stated their intention to promote economic diversification and have embarked on reforming existing institutions for higher education, scientific research, and technology innovation.

The region has witnessed huge population growth in recent decades, and in some cases (e.g. Saudi Arabia) almost half the population is under the age of twenty-five and in need of access to quality education and meaningful employment opportunities.

This book provides an in-depth discussion of what is needed to accelerate the development of science, technology and innovation in the Gulf. Among other issues, the authors discuss the need for regional collaboration, and tackle systemic challenges such as immigration policies, career incentives for GCC citizens, and increased inclusion of women in the workforce.

Afreen Siddiqi and Laura Diaz Anadon (eds.)

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT IN THE GULF STATES: ECONOMIC DIVERSIFICATION THROUGH REGIONAL COLLABORATION

The population is under the age of twenty-five and in need of access to quality education and meaningful employment opportunities.

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Afreen Siddiqi and Laura Diaz Anadon (eds.)

THE FUTURE OF LABOUR MARKET REFORM IN THE GULF REGION: TOWARDS A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY, EVIDENCE-BASED AND PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING

As governments across the GCC strive to implement labour policies which accelerate the transition to “post oil” knowledge-based economies, this volume provides insights into the size of this challenge, along with analysis of progress to date.

With a comprehensive coverage of the region (each GCC member is included in some respect), this new work provides unique insights into how the domestic policy agenda is shifting the region’s monobloc labour markets inexorably towards greater productivity, positivity, sustainability and efficiency.

David B. Jones and Sofiane Sahraoui (eds.)

CONFlict RESOLUTION AND CREATION OF A SECURITY COMMUNITY IN THE GULF REGION

The bitter confrontation between Saudi Arabia and Iran is not only stoking conflicts in Syria, Iraq and Yemen, but now threatens the stability, security and well-being of the whole Gulf region. All the major global powers have significant interests in this area, and the pursuit of these interests adds further layers of division and conflict.

This book goes to the heart of this issue, examining the critical modalities whereby the “Gulf Cold War” can be brought to an end. What is needed, the contributors argue, is the creation of a security community among the states of the Gulf. The processes through which this could be achieved are carefully examined.

All those interested in the future and well-being of the Gulf region should give consideration to the perspectives advanced.

Tim Niblock with Talmiz Ahmad and Degang Sun (eds.)

YEMEN AND THE GULF STATES: THE MAKING OF A CRISIS

Yemen is the only state on the Arabian Peninsula that is not a member of the GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council). It is also the only local state not ruled by a royal family. Relations between Yemen and the GCC states go back for centuries with some tribes in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Oman tracing genealogy back to ancient Yemen.

In this timely volume six scholars analyze Yemen’s relations with Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Oman and Iran with a focus on recent developments, including the conflict after the fall of Ali Abdullah Salih in Yemen.

Helen Lackner and Daniel Martin Varisco (eds.)
Dale F. Eickelman and Rogaia Mustafa Abusharaf (eds.)
HIGHER EDUCATION INVESTMENT IN THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF:
STRATEGIES FOR EXCELLENCE AND DIVERSITY
Over the last half-century, the GCC states have invested on a huge scale in higher education, but the stated commitment to
internationally recognized excellence has also to come to terms with tradition. These pressure points are examined here in a number of comparative studies, and cover among other topics: higher education as soft power to promote regional or global influence, intense reliance on foreign instructors, citizen entitlements, badu and hadar divisions, gender separation, different visions of language of instruction, marginalization of foreign students and faculty outside work, branch campuses of foreign universities.

Despite efforts to train and employ nationals, the vast majority of health workers remain non-local, and major challenges remain in fields such as science and technology. Expenditure has not always led to the effective reform of underperforming educational systems, and institutions often fall short of their world-class aspirations. The studies in this book explore ways of making institutions better realise the balance between global and local.

Robert Mason (ed.)
EGYPT AND THE GULF: A RENEWED REGIONAL POLICY ALLIANCE
Egypt continues to be cultural and political beacon in the Middle East. Its control of the Suez Canal, cold peace with Israel, concern about Gaza, mediation and interest in the Israel-Palestine conflict, and the marginalization of the Muslim Brotherhood are all points of significance. There is a close, and expanding, defence and security relationship between Egypt and the GCC states, most evident in the inclusion of Egypt in Saudi Arabia’s new Sunni counter-terrorism alliance.

The authors of this book contextualise historical linkages, and allied add to this the real postures (especially contentious relations with Qatar and Turkey) and study Egypt’s strategic relations with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE in particular.

The book’s main argument derives from a complex web of political, socio-economic and military issues in a changing regional and international system. It states that the Egyptian regional policy under Sisi will generally remain consistent with existing parameters (such as broad counter-terrorism efforts, including against the Muslim Brotherhood). There is strong evidence to support the idea that Cairo wishes to maintain a GCC-first policy.

David Price and Alhanoof AlDebasi (eds.)
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS:
DEVELOPMENT AND ENFORCEMENT IN THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF
This volume includes a range of topics addressing aspects of the current status of intellectual property (IP) protection regimes in the Gulf Cooperation Council and its individual member states, and aspiring GCC members Jordan and Yemen. It examines the opportunities and challenges facing the GCC in becoming a real union with common, or at least harmonized, IP laws and regulations, while still allowing flexibility for domestic imperatives and interests. IP is a crucial part of commercial and trade activity which the GCC needs to address as a union to maximize outcomes and benefits for the GCC members collectively and individually.

Contributions represent a broad-based and truly international interest in Gulf IP, with authors from Australia, Bahrain, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates. The volume provides a catalyst for further deliberation and debate on these above issues and other Gulf-related IP issues, as well as a worthy contribution to the expansion of Gulf studies in the broader context.

Frauke Heard-Bey
ABU DHABI, THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES AND THE GULF REGION:
FIFTY YEARS OF TRANSFORMATION
The unexpected decision of the British Government in January 1968 to withdraw its military and diplomatic protection from the Gulf catapulted the region into the limelight. For the following five decades the historian Dr. Frauke Heard-Bey was best placed to observe subsequent developments in the Gulf, having joined her husband David, a petroleum engineer, in Abu Dhabi in 1967.

Through her role over decades in the Centre for Documentation and Research (now the UAE’s National Archive), Frauke Heard-Bey made use of its archives about the Gulf, while taking every opportunity to travel in the area and immerse herself in the local environment.

The work covers a broad spectrum, including the formation of the UAE in 1971, the subsequent development of this federation, the first oil crisis and geopolitical repercussions, urbanisation, labour migration, electoral systems, trade, the changing way of life and its implications for traditional loyalties in the Gulf states and Oman.

The results of much of this work (which rely little on secondary sources) are collected in this volume, parts of which have been printed in hard-to-access journals, while others are published here for the first time.
Maaike Warnaar, Luciano Zaccara, Paul Aarts (eds.)

IRAN’S RELATIONS WITH THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF: COMMON INTERESTS OVER HISTORIC RIVALRY

GCC-Iran relations are at the heart of important political dynamics in the Middle East today. This is not limited to the ongoing disputes in the Gulf, one of the most important strategic locations globally. Iran and the GCC states also find themselves on opposing sides in the Syrian and to some extent the Iraq conflicts. This volume traces the origins of the troubled relations between Iran and the majority of the GCC monarchies. It discusses not only geostrategic realities, but also matters of identity which have been of increased importance since 2010. While important differences are noticeable among the GCC monarchies in regard to their willingness to engage Iran, the difficult relationship between Saudi Arabia and Iran puts a strain on the possibilities for engagement between Iran and the GCC as a whole.

Tim Niblock with Degang Sun and Alejandra Galindo (eds.)

THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF AND BRICS: NEW STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS IN POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

How the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) relates to BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) is, in the light of the growing strength and importance of this organisation and the countries which comprise it, of critical importance. The issue is not simply how the GCC countries handle their relations with the individual BRICS countries, but more importantly how they relate to an alternative structure of coordination and perhaps global in the order. Their established links and alliances may no longer be enough to satisfy either their economic needs or their security concerns.

The objective of this book is to examine the commonalities and the differences in economic and political interest between the BRICS countries and the GCC countries, so as to assess the potential for cooperation and collective action. Whether the GCC could itself become a part of BRICS is also worth consideration. While the focus is on the GCC, the GCC’s relations with BRICS countries have been, and will continue to be, closely affected by the wider Gulf dimension – the state of their relations with Iran and Iraq, and the manner in which BRICS countries relate to those two countries.

David B. Des Roches and Dania Thafer (eds.)

THE ARMS TRADE, MILITARY SERVICES AND THE SECURITY MARKET IN THE GULF STATES: TRENDS AND IMPLICATIONS

The Gulf is in the first rank of potential global flashpoints. It is the largest market for weapons imports in the world, and is considered to be a vital interest of all the great powers. Iran is viewed as an expansionist threat by the Arab states of the Gulf, who have built considerable militaries in a historically short timeframe. Security in the Gulf, however, is a complicated matter. The Arab states of the Gulf have pursued different defense policies as well as different ways of building up their forces. In some instances, the establishment of a strong military is not just a way to ensure security, but also a way to build a national identity. In other cases, great powers (such as the United States) seek to promote cooperation between the Arab Gulf militaries as an interim step to promote political reform and integration.

The essays in this volume examine a broad range of issues in Gulf security. Security is a complex and subjective matter – the various perspectives in this volume combine to form a holistic view of a challenging and evolving topic.

Mansour, Ajami

POURING WATER ON TIME

A BILINGUAL TOPICAL ANTHOLOGY OF CLASSICAL ARABIC POETRY

This bilingual anthology presents the best of Arabic classical poetry’s musings over the many faceted states of the human condition, among them love, generosity, life, time, youth, beauty, ecstasy, longing, wine, death and plenty more. Mansour Ajami’s selection of topical verses and poems is guided by what was deemed best in its genre by the consensus of the great classical Arab literary critics and theoreticians.

"For Mansour Ajami, Arabic poetry is that Midas touch which transmutes the most common-place words, the most mundane meanings and the most pedestrian images into the shimmering gold of the poetically soaring and sublime." (From the foreword by Sadik Al-Azm)
**Nikolay Kozhanov**

**RUSSIA AND THE SYRIAN CONFLICT:**

**MOSCOW’S DOMESTIC, REGIONAL AND STRATEGIC INTERESTS**

This book is the first to offer a comprehensive survey of Moscow’s foreign policy interests in Syria. The author considers the Kremlin’s diplomacy on Syria within the broader system of Russian foreign policy in the Middle East; he analyses the influence of Russian domestic dimensions on Moscow’s approaches to the subject; and he considers how Moscow’s priorities in Syria have evolved during the last five years and what factors influenced this evolution.

Key factors considered include:
- Russian presence in the Middle East before and after the fall of the Soviet Union
- The challenge of the “Arab Spring”
- Why it was so important to save Assad!
- Russian military involvement in the Syrian conflict: what will be the outcome?
- Significance of Moscow’s military intervention in the wider Middle East context

Kozhanov’s analysis (...) offers an insider’s view on the Russian way of seeing and interpreting the Syrian crisis. The author combines in this political analysis a comprehensive and a historical research approach to offer an insight into the motives and drivers of Russia’s foreign policy towards Syria.”


**Esther Peskes (ed.)**

**WAHHABISM - DOCTRINE AND DEVELOPMENT (2 VOLS)**

(Critical Surveys in Islamic Denominations)

Saudi Arabian Wahhabism is the ultra-puritanical form of Sunni Islam which has been adopted by Islamist radicals, Salafists, and jihadists to legitimize and spread their extremist agenda.

The scholarly articles in these two volumes throw fresh light on this messianic radicalism by tracing its origins in the 18th century up to its present role as the authoritative interpretation of Islam in the strategically vital Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

- Volume 1 focuses on the main tenets of Wahhabi doctrine that brought about the Wahhabi community as a group clearly distinguishable from other interpretations of Islam at the eve of modernity, and which are responsible for its essentially exclusive character as well as the militancy ascribed to it with regard to other Muslims.
- Volume 2 covers the development of Wahhabism in the peculiar socio-political conditions it sprang from, particularly its symbiosis with the Saudi ruling house, the structures and institutions it brought forth and its efforts to react to the challenges of a changing society.

**Mehmet Asutay and Abdullah Q. Turkistani (eds.)**

**ISLAMIC FINANCE: POLITICAL ECONOMY, VALUES AND INNOVATION (VOLUME 1)**

Islamic finance has had a transformational impact on markets well beyond the Muslim world. This development has been the outcome of various stakeholders and agencies interacting to develop a political economy based on Islamic values to generate religiously and culturally authentic financial institutions and instruments.

The studies presented in this volume discuss these interactions through specific examples from the GCC countries, supported by comparative perspectives, in order to articulate the development and consequences of Islamic finance.

**Mehmet Asutay and Abdullah Q. Turkistani (eds.)**

**ISLAMIC FINANCE: RISK, STABILITY AND GROWTH (VOLUME 2)**

In response to the recent global financial crisis, Islamic finance, as a religiously authentic proposition, has shown resilience through its inherited principles such as risk sharing and the avoidance of speculation. Such approaches have provided stability, which in turn has unprecedented growth to the sector.

The studies in this volume focus on examples in the GCC countries to provide empirical analysis of the risk aspects of Islamic finance, to test its stability, identify its growth trajectories, and measure its impact on economic growth.
Mehmet Asutay and Abdullah Q. Turkistani (eds.)
ISLAMIC FINANCE: PERFORMANCE AND EFFICIENCY (VOLUME 3)
The growth, stability and resilience of Islamic finance is now a well established fact. However, in order to achieve sustainable growth the Islamic finance industry has to be able to maintain its competitive edge by generating higher efficiency and performance.

The studies in this volume aim at providing empirical and comparative perspectives on the performance and efficiency of the Islamic finance industry through a number of econometric models, with a specific focus on the GCC countries supported by comparative cases.

Annika Kropf
OIL EXPORT ECONOMIES: NEW COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES ON THE ARAB GULF STATES.
With a Foreword by Giacomo Luciani
Despite their commonalities, the Arab Gulf States have started economic diversification from different settings and against different political backgrounds. This book applies a multi-method approach including Qualitative Comparative Analysis (QCA) to highlight their heterogeneous economic development trajectories and to compare them to other major oil exporters. From a political economy perspective, it demonstrates how neoclassical economic theory fails to grasp the underlying mechanisms of their development. The research design of this study is tailored to small and medium-sized samples with special characteristics. As such, it offers new opportunities for comparative studies not only of this region but also of other specific samples of countries from a wider perspective of heterodox economics.

„Annika Kropf’s book on the Arab Gulf States’ Oil Export Economies sees the light at a crucial time in the economic history and development trajectory of the six GCC countries.”

David Bryde, Yusra Mouzughi, Turki Al Rasheed (eds.)
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES IN THE ARAB STATES OF THE GULF
This volume surveys the increasing challenges facing the Arab Gulf states in terms of sustainable consumption and production

Topics include:
- Environmental sustainability: waste, recycling, water, energy, renewables, and pollution
- Economic sustainability: employment, education, training and business engagement
- Social sustainability: equality and diversity, pollution, congestion, community participation

Includes contributions from specialists from the UAE, Bahrain, Lebanon, Egypt, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Qatar as well as from the US and the UK.

Nasrin Rouzati
TRIAL AND TRIBULATION IN THE QUR’AN. A MYSTICAL THEODICY
With a Foreword by Colin Turner
This book offers a critical analysis and re-examination of the notion of Divine trial, first by providing a comparative typology and a contextual interpretation of the Qur’anic narratives pertaining to the concept. Divine trial is then investigated through a historical review of prophetic tradition (hadith) and the exegetical literature (tafsir); followed by a discussion on Prophethood, and an overview of both in the lives of the prophets.

The book further develops key aspects of Muslim theology and mysticism through an examination of the works of Rumi and al-Ghazali. Nasrin Rouzati takes up a neglected aspect of Islamic religious experience. The concept is actually at the heart of the Qur’an and Rouzati’s research in the Qur’anic materials, both classical and modern, on the subject is ground-breaking. (Abdulaziz Sachedina, George Mason University)
**List of Titles**

**Forthcoming Titles**

**Employment and Career Motivation in the Arab Gulf States: The Rentier Mentality Revisited**

Annika Kropf and Mohamed Ramady (eds.)

The notion of ‘rentier mentality’ has haunted the literature on the Gulf States for almost 40 years now. However, few studies have actually provided insight into how the nationals themselves perceive their career motivations, employability and productivity. The eleven studies of this book present both empirical findings and case studies that reveal what nationals expect from their workplace and what hinders them from a personal, meaningful contribution.

While it seems that an initially high work motivation is often annihilated by structural impediments such as a strong hierarchy or widespread waste, it also seems that many nationals fail to understand the urgent requirements of the GCC labour markets.

**The Changing Energy Landscape in the Gulf: Strategic Implications**

Gawdat Bahgat (ed.)

Extreme fluctuations in oil prices (such as the dramatic fall from mid-2014 into 2015) raise important strategic questions for both importers and exporters.

In this volume, specialists from the US, the Middle East, Europe and Asia examine the rapidly evolving dynamic in the energy landscape, including renewable and nuclear power, challenges to producers including the shale revolution, and legal issues.

Each chapter provides in-depth analysis and clear policy recommendations.

**The United States and the Gulf: Shifting Pressures, Strategies and Alignments**

Steven W. Hook and Tim Niblock (eds.)

The Gulf region’s relations with the outside world are changing radically. The Gulf’s major trading partners are now no longer predominantly Western. China, in particular, now has a significant stake and highly critical interests in the region. The United States still dominates the security field, yet its Gulf allies have come to doubt the strength of US commitment.

Meanwhile the Arab monarchies of the Gulf are struggling to cope with multiple divisions, problems and threats: the radical forces of change unleashed by the Arab Spring, the rising power of ISIL, and the destabilizing impact of their unsettled relations with Iran. This book examines the range of security issues which this situation has given rise to: the radical forces of change, the rising power of ISIL and the destabilizing impact of their unsettled relations with Iran.

**Rebuilding Yemen: Political, Economic and Social Challenges**

Noel Brehony and Saud Al-Sarhan (eds.)

As Yemenis start planning the reconstruction and rebuilding of their country after recent turmoil they face huge challenges in every major sphere. This book discusses the political and economic background and analyses the most important issues:
- the option of improved governance through a federal government
- addressing the powerful and patronage networks of the previous regime
- investing in Yemen’s human and natural resources to compensate for falling revenues from oil and gas
- maintaining rural life through reduced dependence on irrigated agriculture and investing in enhancing rain fed agriculture
- addressing the issue of urban water shortage through desalination
- involving women in enhancing security

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Islamic Studies Series:

Mohammed Khalifa

DER ORIENT - FIKTION ODER REALITÄT?
THE ORIENT - FICTION OR REALITY?
A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF 19TH CENTURY GERMAN TRAVEL REPORTS
(Text in German with English Summary)

Following the great expeditions of the 18th and 19th century, travel activity in general increased from the end of the 18th century onwards. In addition to European destinations, the Orient and above all Egypt now became the goal of this movement embracing travel and exoticism.

This work centers on the question of the received patterns of thought and argumentation that were applied consciously or unconsciously by those travelers. By way of example, the reports of the Austrian scholar and scientist Joseph (Ritter von) Rucegger are examined. Rucegger's visits to Egypt are notable because he traveled the country as a scientist on behalf of the Egyptian government.

Carool Kersten (ed.)

THE CALIPHATE AND ISLAMIC STATEHOOD:
FORMATION, FRAGMENTATION AND MODERN INTERPRETATIONS
(3 VOLS SET)

Although the Caliphate was formally abolished ninety years ago, it had already ceased to exist as a unitary and effectively administered political institution many centuries earlier. The ever widening gap between political ideal and historical reality is also reflected in the varying conceptualizations and theories of the Caliphate developed by Islamic religious scholars and Muslim intellectuals past and present. However, recent events in the Islamic world show that the idea of a Caliphate still appeals to Muslims of varying persuasions.

This three-volume reference work tracks the history of the Caliphate as what many Muslims believe to be a genuine and authentic Islamic political institution: From its emergence in seventh-century Arabia until highly contested and longue durée and the short-term events of current policy shifts, market-based economic fluctuations, and global and local political vicissitudes.

- Volume 1 Origins and Formation
- Volume 2 Challenges and Fragmentation
- Volume 3 Modern and Contemporary Interpretations

Mehmet Asutay and Abdullah Q. Turkistani (eds.)

ISLAMIC FINANCE - POLITICAL ECONOMY, PERFORMANCE AND RISK. (3 VOLS SET)

This collection of new research brings together state of the art thinking by 45 experts from academia and business on all key aspects of Islamic finance. Individual volumes deal with the key issues of: Political Economy, Values and Innovation; Risk, Stability and Growth; Performance and Efficiency.

- Volume 1 Political Economy, Values, and Innovation
- Volume 2 Risk, Stability and Growth
- Volume 3 Performance and Efficiency

JUNE 2021

Gulf Studies Series:

Rogaia Mustafa Abusharaf and Dale F. Eickelman (eds.)

AFRICA AND THE GULF REGION: BLURRED BOUNDARIES AND SHIFTING TIES

The ties that bind Africa and the Gulf region have deep historical roots that influence both what Braudel called the longue durée and the short-term events of current policy shifts, market-based economic fluctuations, and global and local political vicissitudes.

This book, a collaboration of historians, political scientists, development planners, and a biomedical engineer, explores Arabian-African relationships in their many overlapping dimensions. Thus histories constructed from the “bottom up” – records of the everyday activities of commerce, intermarriage, and gender roles – offer an incisive complement to the “top down” histories of dynasties and the elite.

Topics such as migration, collective memory, scriptural and oral narratives, and contemporary notions of food security and “soft” power pose new questions about the ties that bind Africa to the Gulf.
Sadik J. Al-Azm

ON FUNDAMENTALISMS
Collected Essays on Islam and Politics Vol. 1
With a Foreword by Stefan Wild

Sadik Al-Azm was one of today’s foremost Arab public intellectuals, who offered innovative, often controversial challenges to conventional narratives on Islam and the West, secularism, Orientalism, and the Israel-Palestine issue. On Fundamentalisms includes essays on:

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- The Tragedy of Satan
- Satanic Verses Post Factum: The Global, the Local, the Literary
- Universalizing from Particulars

Sadik J. Al-Azm

IS ISLAM SECULARIZABLE?
CHALLENGING POLITICAL AND RELIGIOUS TABOOS
Collected Essays on Islam and Politics Vol. 3

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Is Islam Secularizable? includes essays on:

- Civil Society and the Arab Spring
- Orientalism and Conspiracy
- Ground Zero Revisited
- Islam and Secular Humanism
- Trends in Arab Thought
- Palestinian Zionism
- Orientalism and Orientalism in Reverse

Sadik J. Al-Azm

CRITIQUE OF RELIGIOUS THOUGHT
FIRST ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF NAQD AL-FIKR AD-DINI
With a New Introduction by the Author

Sadik al-Azm’s Critique of Religious Thought set off one of the great Arab intellectual uproars of the twentieth century, leading to the author’s imprisonment and trial for mocking religion and inciting sectarian conflict. As in his earlier Self-Criticism after the Defeat, Al-Azm takes on the taboos of the age and their sponsors: the religious elites. In this book he attempts to awaken the Arab mind from its dogmatic slumber, leading it out of the Middle Ages and into a modern world characterized by science and rationality. Critique of Religious Thought is one of the most controversial and influential books about the role of religion in Arab politics. This is the first authorized English translation of Sadik Al-Azm’s classic work, Naqd al-fikr ad-dini, originally published in Arabic in 1969. Newly translated by George Stengogi and Mansour Ajami, with an introduction for this edition by the author.

Series: Islamic Studies
**Sara Bazoobandi (ed.)**  
**THE POLITICS OF FOOD SECURITY: ASIAN AND MIDDLE EASTERN STRATEGIES**  
The international food system is increasingly at risk. Increasing demand, limited and diminishing resources and rising volatility are putting new pressures on the agriculture sector globally. One of the growing critical threats to global stability and security is the inadequacy of food resources. This threat, exacerbated by global population growth, is illustrated by shifts in consumption patterns toward protein-rich diets and the growth of multinational food retail, which bring about a greater reliance on food imports. This book compares the food security policies of selected countries in Asia and the Middle East, and reviews the outcomes of policy applications in a broader context.

Themes discussed include:  
- Shifts in regional and international foreign policy, such as new alliances between countries with rich agricultural resources and wealthier importing states – Creation of food security policy competition across regions – Foreign investments and investment risks for farmland investments – Social implications, such as potential unrest – Environmental sustainability of food security programs, such as the depletion of water resources – Impact of food security programs on trade policies and fiscal policies

**Tim Niblock with Yang Guang (eds.)**  
**SECURITY DYNAMICS OF EAST ASIA IN THE GULF REGION**  
The Gulf region's primary economic relationships are rapidly shifting from West to East. Relations with China, Japan and South Korea are becoming increasingly strategic, in nature, based on a degree of mutual dependence far greater than is present in Gulf-Western relations. The balance of global politics will be critically affected by this powerful emerging relationship. This book provides documentation of the trend and examines some of the political and strategic issues which follow from it.

**Mazhar A. Al-Zoby and Birol Baskan (eds.)**  
**STATE-SOCIETY RELATIONS IN THE ARAB GULF STATES**  
This book examines the strategies and dynamics through which state-society relations in the Arab Gulf region have been cultivated, and explores the alternative political, social, economic and popular changes that threaten these relations. The work focuses on understanding how state sovereignty has been shifting to accommodate internal social, cultural, and intellectual forces and how these forces have managed to balance social and political powers in order to function within and co-exist alongside the state.

Case-studies give specific examples of how social forces, popular movements, social media and youth culture are actively influencing cultural attitudes and practices as well as political actions.

**Aziz Al-Azmeh**  
**THE ARABS AND ISLAM IN LATE ANTIQUITY: A CRITIQUE OF APPROACHES TO ARABIC SOURCES**  
This work provides a critique of Arabic textual sources for the history of the Arabs in late antique times, during the centuries immediately preceding Muhammad and up to and including the Umayyad period. Aziz Al-Azmeh considers the value and relevance of a range of literary sources, including orality and literacy, ancient Arabic poetry, the corpus of Arab heroic lore (aiyam), the early narrative, and the Qur'an. The work includes a very extensive bibliography of the works cited. This is the first book in the Gerlach Press series *Theories and Paradigms of Islamic Studies*.
May Seikaly and Khawla Mattar (eds.)

THE SILENT REVOLUTION: THE ARAB SPRING AND THE GULF STATES

How immune is the Gulf region to the changes that have engulfed the Arab world since 2011? This volume responds to this question by examining the impact of the Arab Spring on Gulf regimes and societies and contributing to debates on political participation and citizenship, sectarianism, gender and identity formations, as well as the role of the media in exposing the paradoxes of the Gulf system and its relationship to international political actors.

Robert Lacey and Jonathan Benthall (eds.)

GULF CHARITIES AND ISLAMIC PHILANTHROPY IN THE "AGE OF TERROR" AND BEYOND

Gulf Charities and Islamic Philanthropy in the "Age of Terror" and Beyond is the first book to be published on the charities of Saudi Arabia and the Arabian Gulf, covering their work both domestic and international. From a diversity of viewpoints, the book addresses:

- The historical roots of Islamic philanthropy in religious traditions and geopolitical movements
- The interactions of the Gulf charities with "Western" relief and development institutions - now under pressure owing to budgetary constraints
- Numerous case studies from the Middle East, Africa, and South Asia
- The impact of violent extremism on the sector, with the legal repercussions that have followed - especially in the USA
- The recent history of attempts to alleviate the obstacles faced by bona fide Islamic charities, whose absence from major conflict zones now leaves a vacuum for extremist groups to penetrate
- The prospects for a less politicized Islamic charity sector when the so-called "war on terror" eventually loses its salience.

Ranjit Gupta, Abubaker Bagader, Talmiz Ahmad, N. Janardhan (eds.)

A NEW GULF SECURITY ARCHITECTURE: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES FOR AN ASIAN ROLE

This book explores how growing economic ties between Asian countries and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) could impact their future relationship. It postulates that the stage is now set for strategic partnerships and highlights how some Asian countries have been explicit about showcasing their power and influence in the Gulf region.

While exploring an alternative and broad-based security architecture, it identifies the challenges that any probable Asian cooperative approach could face as the countries of the Arabian Gulf show signs of looking beyond the United States to develop their long-term strategic interests.

Giacomo Luciani and Rabia Ferroukhi (eds.)

POLITICAL ECONOMY OF ENERGY REFORM: THE CLEAN ENERGY-FOSSIL FUEL BALANCE IN THE GULF STATES

Climate change requires coordinated global responses. All nations, including major Gulf Arab oil producers, should implement policies to contain greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Yet all realistic scenarios point to the continuing global need for fossil fuels. The countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) thus face a dilemma between continuing development and use of their fossil fuel endowments and increasing reliance on low carbon sources, such as nuclear, solar or wind. This book explores various facets of the dilemma.
Sadik J. Al-Azm

SECULARISM, FUNDAMENTALISM, AND THE STRUGGLE FOR THE MEANING OF ISLAM. COLLECTED ESSAYS. (3 VOLS SET)
Sadik Jalal Al-Azm was an internationally respected scholar and political commentator who has offered innovative, often controversial challenges to conventional narratives on issues surrounding Islam and the West, secularism, Orientalism, and the Israel-Palestine issue. He is recognized as a principled defender of human rights and has been the main ethical reference for the Syrian revolution.

Professor Al-Azm was educated at the American University Beirut, and at Yale in modern European philosophy and has taught at Damascus, Harvard, Princeton, Brandeis, Oslo, Antwerp, Hamburg, and Berlin, his academic specialization being Immanuel Kant and the critique of religious thought.

Al-Azm has been the recipient of the Dr. Leopold-Lucas Prize 2004, the Erasmus Prize 2004, the Mahmoud Darwish Award for Freedom and Creativity 2013, and the Goethe Medal awarded by the Goethe Institute 2015.

Colin Turner

THE QUR’AN REVEALED: A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF SAID NURSI’S EPISTLES OF LIGHT
With a Foreword by Dale F. Eickelman
The Qur’an Revealed is a landmark publication in the history of Islamic studies, providing for the first time a comprehensive critical analysis of Bedizuzzaman Said Nursi’s 6000-page work of Quranic exegesis.

The Epistles of Light. In discussing a wide range of themes, from Divine unity to causation, from love to spirituality, from prophethood to civilization and politics, Colin Turner invites the reader into Nursi’s conceptual universe, presenting a remarkable and outstanding study. It will be the definitive text on Said Nursi for decades to come.

(Lan S. Markham, Virginia Theological Seminary)

Tim Niblock with Monica Malik (eds.)

ASIA-GULF ECONOMIC RELATIONS IN THE 21ST CENTURY. THE LOCAL TO GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION
Asia constitutes the hub of the transformation of global economic power today. The Gulf, itself part of Asia, is of increasing importance in this transformation. This book documents the growing interactions between the economies of the Gulf states and those of the rest of Asia. These relationships are critical to how the world economy develops over the next decade, and how economic (and perhaps strategic) power is distributed.

This volume assembles cutting-edge thinking by 16 specialists on a wide variety of topics covering Arab Gulf relations with China, Japan, ASEAN, Korea and India, as well as with Russia, Iran and Turkey.

Richard Youngs (ed.)

THE GCC IN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY
Changing geopolitical realities have seen the Gulf region turning to Asia and Africa to build new economic links, while strengthening old ones. This proactive internationalism is visible not just in economics and energy, but also in politics and security where a host of new agreements has been developed. This work provides an overview of the ways in which the GCC states now need to move ahead with reforms that will reflect issues such as raised expectations from a period of high revenues and the region’s demographics.

The work brings together state-of-the-art analysis by international scholars who participated in a major joint initiative by the EU and the GCC, the al-Jisr Gulf-Europe Research Program.
**Giacomo Luciani (ed.)**

**RESOURCES BLESSED: DIVERSIFICATION AND THE GULF DEVELOPMENT MODEL**

The Gulf countries have adopted a unique combination of policies to encourage diversification with largely positive results, while there are significant distinctions between the individual cases. This work evaluates various examples to show the extent to which the Gulf economies have diversified to date, and how results can be measured, taking into consideration factors such as composition of GDP or exports, government services, and the categorization of industrial activities downstream of resources extraction (oil refining, petrochemicals) and their availability (aluminium, phosphates, iron, steel, glass and other energy- and resource-intensive industries).

This work brings together state-of-the-art analysis by international scholars who participated in a major joint initiative by the EU and the GCC, the al-Jisr Gulf-Europe Research Program.

**Eckart Woertz (ed.)**

**GCC FINANCIAL MARKETS: THE WORLD’S NEW MONEY CENTERS**

Bond markets in the GCC countries are underdeveloped, and the capital mix is heavily skewed towards banks, while ambitious development plans in fields like petrochemicals and infrastructure, as well as a rapidly growing population, create an increased need for finance.

This study outlines the structure of various segments of GCC financial markets and points to regulatory challenges and future developments, ranging from capital market structures to the planned GCC Monetary Union, Islamic banking, and sovereign wealth funds.

The work brings together state-of-the-art analysis by international scholars who participated in a major joint initiative by the EU and the GCC, the al-Jisr Gulf-Europe Research Program.

**Steffen Hertog (ed.)**

**NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT, MIGRATION AND EDUCATION IN THE GCC**

This volume provides a cross-cutting analysis of the policy challenges related to GCC labor markets. It analyzes the different dimensions of segmentation of these markets, factors of change influencing labor supply such as trends in education and demography, as well as the impact of potential future reforms in areas such as immigration policy, labor sponsorship, taxation and minimum wages. The work therefore provides an overview of what arguably will be the core socio-economic challenge for the GCC in the coming years.

**Giaccomo Luciani, Steffen Hertog, Eckart Woertz, Richard Youngs (eds.)**

**THE GULF REGION: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & DIVERSIFICATION. (4 VOLS SET)**

The four volumes in this major research collection address the key economic issues which affect the future development and diversification of the member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), namely Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, UAE and Oman.

Specifically, this recent research covers Economic Diversification, Development of Global Partnerships, Labor Markets and Migration, and Financial Markets as Global Players.

The work brings together state-of-the-art analysis by 40 international scholars who participated in a major joint initiative by the EU and the GCC, the al-Jisr Gulf-Europe Research Program.

This collection will prove an essential reference work for policy makers and scholars on all the critical issues facing the Gulf countries as their economies develop beyond dependence on the oil and gas sector and forge new international alliances.
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